A “person of trust”: the story of Archibald Golder

Focus on Annapolis, which is taken from a map of Maryland in 1786 by John Churchman for the American Philosophical Society. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In our previous post, it was noted that Archibald Golder was a captain within the Extra Regiment, even as he was a rank lower than Alexander Lawson Smith, the commander of the regiment. However, he was described in numerous documents as the “regiment’s paymaster”, and it is not known if he commanded a company. In September 1780, he resigned his rank, and was one of the 19 known people within the regiment who had a pension. This article uses the said pension and other documents to expand the story of Archibald, a “person of trust.”

The last years of the war

During the last years of the revolutionary war, Archibald served numerous military positions. Before his service as a captain in the Extra Regiment, he was part of the state government in Annapolis, helping Maryland Governor Thomas Sims Lee with coordinating distribution of provisions across the state to the Maryland military units, for example. Still, he would serve as a

captain even after the dissolution of the Extra Regiment, gaining certain supplies and such in March 1781. In 1782, even as he still received his payments for his service, he was requested to supply and quarter incoming French troops into Baltimore. [1] On September 7, 1782, the Council of Maryland, then the state government, wrote to the Chevalier De la Valette, saying that [2]:

> *"We are honored with your Letter, and have **directed M^r^ Golder to provide proper Quarters for your Officers and Men**, and make no Doubt of his doing it in such a Manner as to give you and the Officers Satisfaction. If it is necessary a Person should be constantly on the Spot, to prevent your Men from suffering, and it should **be inconvenient to M^r^ Golder to remain**, we will appoint a fit Person to do that Duty; but it is our Wish, as it would be more agreeable to the Inhabitants of the Town, that temporary Barracks or Huts, be erected on Whetstone Point for the Soldiers, and the State will pay any extraordinary Expence which may be incurred therein."*

The same day, he would be requested by this same council to provide quarters for the French troops and officers. Later that month he would be notified that boats and hands for the French Army would be hired, and told to inform himself "particularly of this Transaction, and make a Representation of all Circumstances to us." [3] Basically, he would be the welcoming party for the French coming to America, providing quarters, and allowing the French to "procure Waggons, Carts, Teams and Drivers, Vessels and hands for the Carriage and Transportation of their Baggage through the State" as one letter in July stated. [4]

Years later, in 1836, Archibald's wife, Sarah, would appear before a Baltimore City court saying that her husband was a lieutenant and captain within the Extra Regiment, along with being the regiment's paymaster and quartermaster. Within her widows' pension to the federal government, it would be noted that he served in the Maryland line for two years (1780-1782), was a paymaster from Oct. 1780 to Nov. 1782, and would have been a "supernumerary officer" of the state after 1781, since the Extra Regiment ceased to exist. [5] Also, Archibald would be described as a person would was appointed Lt. in Extra Regiment on July 27, appointed captain on Sept. 1, and appointed paymaster on Oct. 18. This list of documents would also say he would be appointed quartermaster in another regiment on July 18, 1782, serving in this position until Nov. 11, 1782.

Marriage and settling down

MARRIAGE REFERENCE

Ashmead, Sarah M Archibald Golder

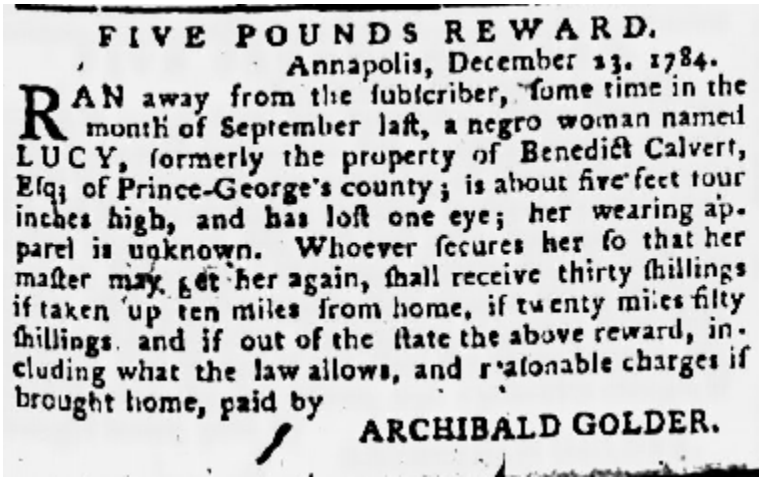
Remarks: Anne Arundel County
Date of Marriage: 1782, April 4

Reference: Anne Arundel County Marriage
Record 1777-1813, p.16

Page 168 of this PDF which indexes marriage references within the annals of the Maryland State Archives.

In 1782, Archibald's military career would end. On the tail end of his service in the Maryland Line, on April 4, he would marry a woman named Sarah Ashmead in Annapolis, Maryland. [6] A woman named Sarah Callahan would be present at the marriage ceremony as is noted in the widows' pension. Reportedly, she would be born in 1758, making her two years older than Archibald. [7]

In the following years Archibald would begin to sink his roots in Annapolis. In 1783, a Anne Arundel County assessment would say that he only owned one acre of land within Annapolis Hundred. The following year he would be elected as a part of the clerk's committee within the House of Delegates. [8] This would not be a surprise since he had been elected as an assistant clerk in House of Delegates in 1777. That same year, the following "runaway slave advertisement" would appear in the *Maryland Gazette*:



FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23. 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of September laſt, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Eſq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has loſt one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

It would describe Benedict Calvert as the former owner and say that this enslaved Black woman was his "property," showing that his wealth was growing even during this time. This

advertisement would also cement Archibald as directly involved in the oppressive system of slavery. The following year he would receive (or buy?) $1.22 in liquidated debt certificate from Maryland. More importantly was his appointment, along with Thomas Purdy, Ephraim Ramsey, and William Meroney as a clerk of Maryland elections.

Three years later, in February 1788, he would be appointed as an assistant clerk of Constitutional Convention. [9] For this, he would be called a "person of trust" by William Smallwood, later a governor of Maryland for several years (1785-1788) and former military man. By May 1788, Archibald would be appointed by the Maryland state government to tell the Continental Congress about "the Proceedings of the said Convention and their Act ratifying the Plan of Government proposed for the United States." The following year, he would be chosen as an officer to "carry [an] election certificate to the secretary of Congress."

A life in Annapolis

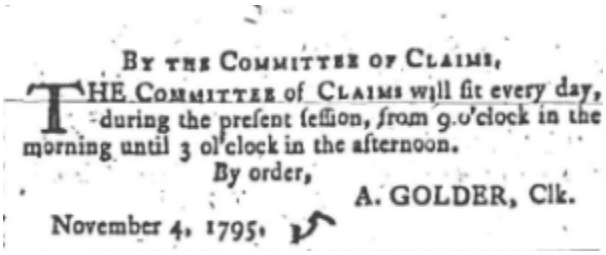
Focus on Annapolis from map of Maryland in 1795 by multiple authors (Dennis Griffith, James Thackara, and John Vallance). Courtesy of the Library of Congress. Also see this 1797 map of Maryland by a German cartographer.

By 1790, Archibald and his wife Sarah would be living in Annapolis. While he does not appear in the U.S. federal census that year, there is no doubt he is living in the city. This is evidenced by the fact that he assaulted a man named William Grant, for reasons not yet known, that year. [10] Grant was reportedly from the Highlands of Scotland and had a distaste for British power but was also a private in the Maryland line. His son, of the same name, would be one of the first

White settlers in Kentucky, marrying into the Boone family, which pioneer Daniel Boone was part of. [11] He was a former blacksmith (and silversmith) within the city, which means that Archibald could have been a higher class than him, setting up the possibility of inter-class conflict in the fight between these two individuals.

Five years later, in 1795, Archibald would increase his land holdings. He would pay Charles Carroll of Carrolton, a Catholic powerbroker with Maryland, and Western shore senator, five hundred pounds for lots 67, 68, and 69. [12] However, due to previous land agreements he would acquiesce to not buying a part of lot 67 which was sold by John Golder (his father?) to a man named John Gordon. One of the structures Archibald would buy was a "structure in which he was born." The following year he would reportedly open "a dry and wet goods store in that building."

Later that year, in December 1795 he would be the clerk for a committee meeting in Annapolis. This committee would handle the issues of "specie remaining in the treasury…fines and forfeitures, marriage, ordinary and retailers licences…[and state of] a land-office on the eastern shore," accompanied by the pay to the state treasurer.



By the Committee of Claims,

THE Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

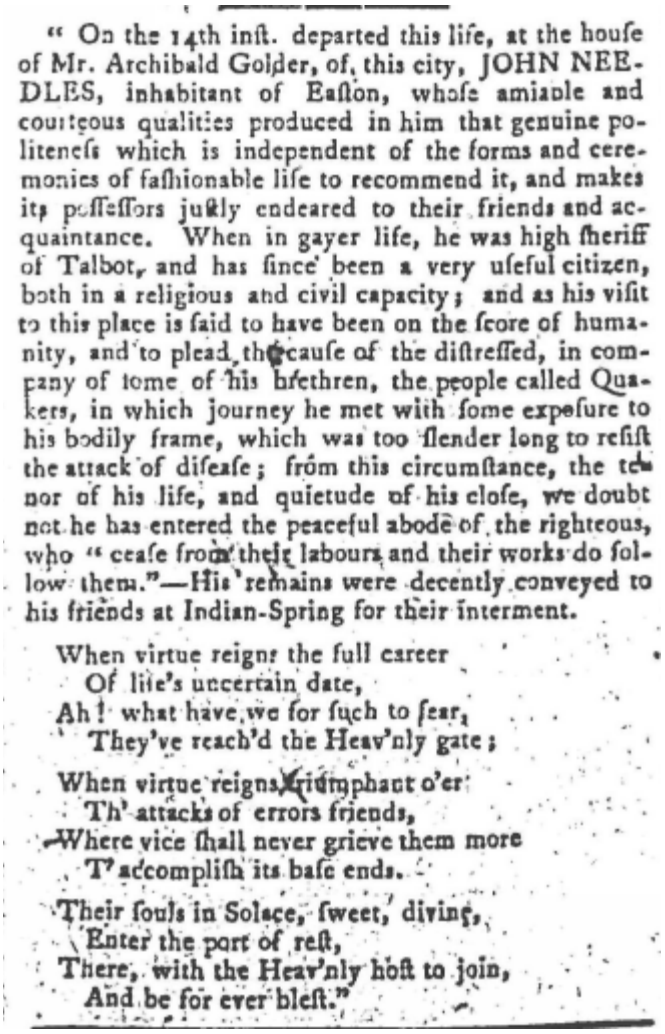
By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 4, 1795.

This notice of continuing meetings would appear in the December 10 and December 17 issues of the *Maryland Gazette* as well.

On December 14, a man named Quaker named John Needles, of Easton, Maryland and former high sheriff of Talbot, would die "at the house of Archibald Golder." He would be given a one-paragraph obituary with a poem with Christian religious themes tacked on the end:



" On the 14th inſt. departed this life, at the houſe of Mr. Archibald Golder, of this city, JOHN NEEDLES, inhabitant of Eaſton, whoſe amiable and courteous qualities produced in him that genuine politeneſs which is independent of the forms and ceremonies of faſhionable life to recommend it, and makes its poſſeſſors juſtly endeared to their friends and acquaintance. When in gayer life, he was high ſheriff of Talbot, and has ſince been a very uſeful citizen, both in a religious and civil capacity; and as his viſit to this place is ſaid to have been on the ſcore of humanity, and to plead the cauſe of the diſtreſſed, in company of ſome of his brethren, the people called Quakers, in which journey he met with ſome expoſure to his bodily frame, which was too ſlender long to reſiſt the attack of diſeaſe; from this circumſtance, the tenor of his life, and quietude of his cloſe, we doubt not he has entered the peaceful abode of the righteous, who " ceaſe from their labours and their works do follow them."—His remains were decently conveyed to his friends at Indian-Spring for their interment.

When virtue reigns the full career
Of life's uncertain date,
Ah! what have we for ſuch to fear,
They've reach'd the Heav'nly gate;

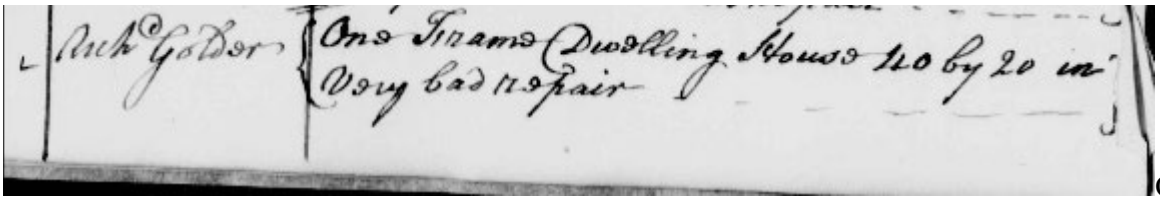
When virtue reigns triumphant o'er
Th' attacks of errors friends,
Where vice ſhall never grieve them more
T' accompliſh its baſe ends.

Their ſouls in Solace, ſweet, diving,
Enter the port of reſt,
There, with the Heav'nly hoſt to join,
And be for ever bleſt."

The late 1790s and Archibald concentrating wealth in Annapolis

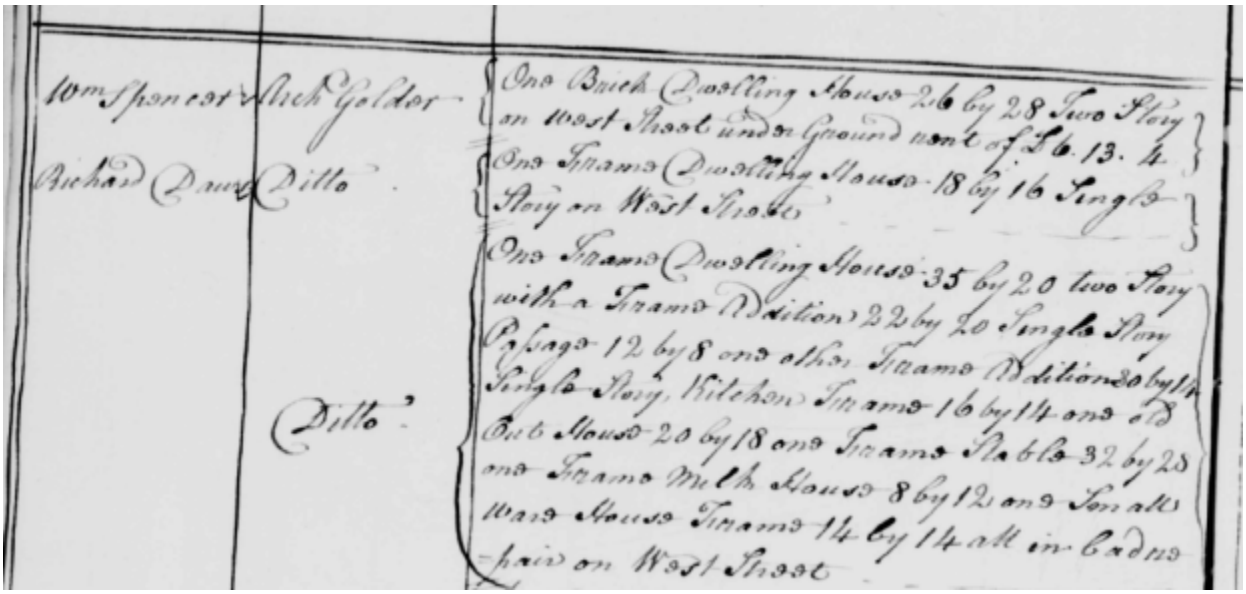
In 1797, Archibald would again make an agreement on his land holdings. Three commissioners of Annapolis (Charles Wallace, James Brice, and John Randall), along with William Hall III, and James Mackubin would buy, for 100 pounds, lot 69 within Annapolis. [13] It would be used for "the purpose of a public prison" in Anne Arundel County, which would serve his new business well. As such, it is no surprise that he, and his wife, were on board with this land agreement.

By 1798, the Federal Tax Assessment would indicate Archibald's increased property holdings in Annapolis. He would be listed as owning three enslaved Black people but also numerous other "property" in terms of land. He would control one frame dwelling in "very bad repair":



Other columns on page 100, relating to this entry, indicate that this property is only worth $100.10 and cover 1/4 of an acre.

Apart from this, other records indicate that he owned three other buildings on Annapolis's West Street. They would consist of a "brick dwelling," and two frame dwellings, one of which has a frame edition, kitchen, six outhouses, milk house, and another small house:


Wm Spencer
Archd Golder
One Brick Dwelling House 26 by 28 Two Story
on West Street under Ground none of
Richd Daws
Ditto
One Iname Dwelling House 18 by 16 Single
Story on West Street
One Iname Dwelling House 35 by 20 two Story
with a Iname Addition 22 by 20 Single Story
Ditto
Passage 12 by 8 and other Iname Addition 20 by
Single Story Kitchen Iname 16 by 14 and old
Out House 20 by 18 and Iname Stable 32 by 28
and Iname Milk House 8 by 12 and Smalls
Ware House Iname 14 by 14 all in bad re
pair on West Street
All together these properties consist of 2 1/2 acres and are worth $700.10 dollars. William Spencer is living in the brick dwelling and Richard Daws in the first frame dwelling.

The *Baltimore Sun* would later note that Archibald owned a tavern in the city. Possibly consisting of the last property in the above picture, it would include a clientele that ate oysters, with shucking lots of "tasty mollusks and chuck[ing] the shells." The same clientele ate at his Sign of the Waggon and Horse tavern. According to the *Sun*, visitors could fill up on "food and wine and retire to a boarding room to sleep it off" with such remnants "of bygone revelry" which includes bone toothbrushes, tobacco pipes, and oyster shells, would be "unearthed by archaeologists at 44 West St., about two blocks from the State House" in 2007. [14]

Since the list of original writing of "three frame dwellings and four support structures on his property" which he owned in 1798 is hard to read at times, one researcher transcribed the above picture and every property/entry listed in the 1798 assessment of parts of Maryland. What they said of Archibald showed that two of his properties had one tenant each, but two others did not:

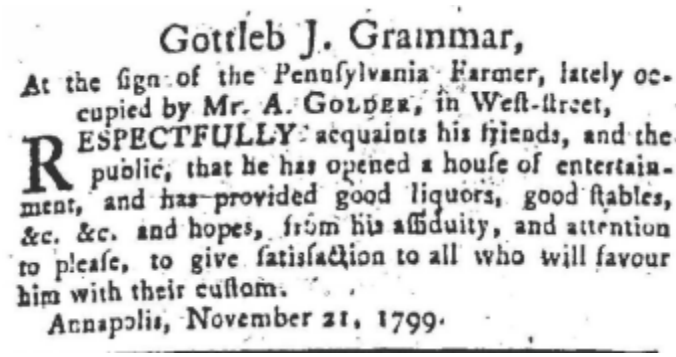
Archibald Golder
no tenant
[parcel 6, VI. West]
One frame dwelling house 40 by 20 in very bad repair.
$100

Archibald Golder
William Spencer, tenant
[Parcel 5, VI. West]
One brick dwelling house 26 by 28 two story on West Street under ground rent of 6.13.4.
$200

Archibald Golder
Richard Daw [or Daws]
[Parcel 6, VI. West]
One frame dwelling house 18 by 16 single story on West Street.
$100.10

Archibald Golder
no tenant
[Parcel 6, VI. West]
One frame dwelling house 35 by 20 two story with a frame addition 22 by 20 single story. Passage 12 by 8 one other frame addition 30 by 14 single story. Kitchen frame 16 by 14. One old out house 20 by 18. One frame stable 32 by 28. One frame milk house 8 by 12. One small ware house frame 14 by 14 all in bad repair on West Street.
$400

In 1799, Gottlieb Grammar would be reported as leasing Golder's two-story frame dwelling on West Street, which he operated as a "house of entertainment" known as the "Sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer." In later years, his tavern at 46 West Street, alternately known as "Mount Vernon" or "Hunter's Tavern", would remain in operation through the early 19th century. [15] This reported leasing would be declared in the November 28, 1799 issue of the *Maryland Gazette*:



Gottleb J. Grammar,

At the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, lately occupied by Mr. A. Golder, in Weſt-ſtreet,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, and has provided good liquors, good ſtables, &c. &c. and hopes, from his aſſiduity, and attention to pleaſe, to give ſatisfaction to all who will favour him with their cuſtom.

Annapolis, November 21, 1799.

While this leasing would not be reported in the land records of Maryland, as much as we know, in 1989, archeology would uncover "late eighteenth through early nineteenth century artifacts, including tin-glazed earthenware, pearlware, and creamware," which were interpreted as remnants of the Archibald Golder's occupation starting in 1760 and the subsequent use of the space as "a tavern or hotel service area after 1799."

Living in Annapolis in the early 19th century

Focus on Annapolis from a 1933 map of Maryland. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

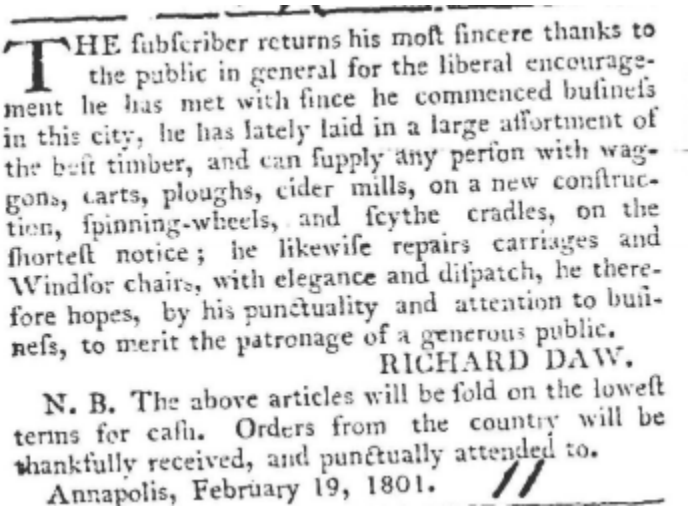
In 1800, Archibald, would, with his family, be listed as living in Annapolis, for the first time in the federal census. [16] He would be the owner of four enslaved Black people and have "free" White adults in the household, including:

- two boys under age 10 [Archibald and Sarah's sons?]
- one young man aged 10-15 [Archibald and Sarah's son?]
- one young adult aged 16-25 [Archibald and Sarah's son?]
- one male adult aged 26-44 [Archibald and Sarah's son?]
- a male adult over age 45 [Archibald]
- one young girl aged 10-15 [Archibald and Sarah's daughter?]
- a woman aged 26-44 [Sarah].

This means that Sarah would have been younger than Archibald, and indicates their possible family size of eight, including the parents.

While Archibald owned lot 1124, presumably within Annapolis, in January 1799 and January 1800, at least, he would make another land agreement. In 1802, Richard Daw/Daws, the same person who was a tenant in one of the buildings he owned in 1798 would lease lot 79 from him for a twenty-year term. [17] The rent would be seven pounds ten shillings per year, but seemingly the Daw family would be expelled if they didn't pay their rent within a certain time frame, an agreement to which Archibald and Daw signed.

A resident of Annapolis since at least April 1796, Daw would be part of the city's working class. He was described a young man and wheelwright on numerous occasions, especially in advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* in the early 1800s. [18] Wheelwrights were skilled craftsmen who had great knowledge of timber's properties, had extremely accurate workmanship, and constructed wheels of wagons, carriages, and riding chairs, over a six-month process, using various woods that were available, along with necessary metals for the wheels. From February to May 1801 (at least) he would sell all his belongings, perhaps indicating he was going broke or changing his living quarters, which is more than a year before he leased a lot from Archibald:



THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

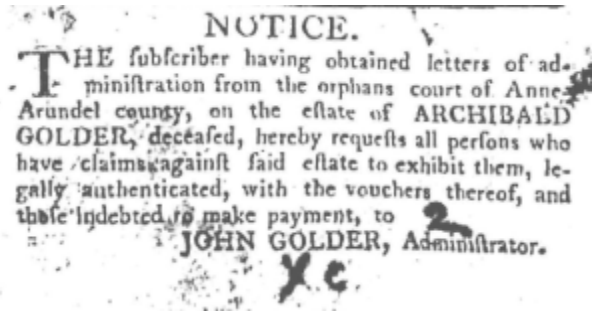
Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

The following year, 1803, Archibald would become a part of Annapolis Lodge No. 36, a chapter of the Free Masons, with other members including John Gassaway, John Kilty, and Zachariah Duvall. [19] However, this lodge would fall apart by May 1807. He would also, reportedly, in 1804, manumit a 28-year-old enslaved woman named Rachel, along with her sons, a four-year-old named John and a newborn. [20] Considering his involvement in the slave trade and slavery in the "Upper South" it is unlikely he did this out of the goodness of his heart, although guessing on his motivations would be unsubstantiated speculation. The same year, he would go with William Farris on a boat, although further details are not known. [21]

The final years

From 1805 to 1807, Archibald would live his last years. Reportedly, he would die of mushroom poisoning, although this cannot be confirmed. [22] In her widow's pension years later, Sarah would note that her husband died in 1807. She would say that she had been a widow from that time until 1836. [23] However, actual records tell a slightly different story. On April 14, 1808,

the *Maryland Gazette* would publish a notice from the administrator of "the estate of Archibald Golder," John Golder, perhaps Archibald's son, and request all persons with claims against the estate to show them. This notice would mean that Archibald died sometime before April 14, although the exact date is not known:



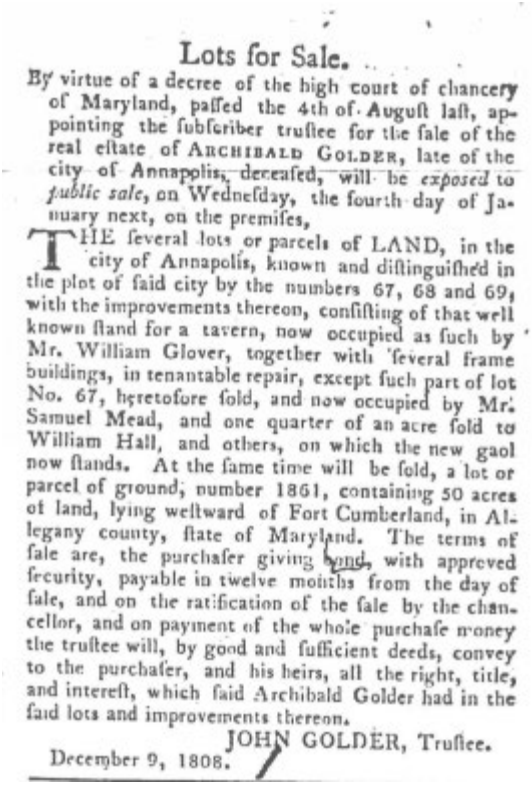
NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the eſtate of ARCHIBALD GOLDER, deceaſed, hereby requeſts all perſons who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to exhibit them, legally authenticated, with the vouchers thereof, and thoſe indebted to make payment, to

JOHN GOLDER, Adminiſtrator.

This same notice would be posted again in a supplement in the same newspaper and on April 21. The following month, on May 3, a Chancery Court case between John Golder and a number of other individuals (Henrietta A. Golder, John Golder, Archibald Golder, Robert Golder, and George Golder) would focus on one main issue: the "Estate of Archibald Golder." His announced resignation from an office of "the Corporation" of some type may have also affected the litigation.

In December 1808, John Golder would sell the land of Archibald, with certain lots occupied by William Glover for a tavern, other parts occupied by Samuel Mead, William Hall, and others. He would also, own 50 acres of land west of Fort Cumberland, Maryland, which would be his bounty land, which was implied:



Lots for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, paſſed the 4th of Auguſt laſt, appointing the ſubſcriber truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of ARCHIBALD GOLDER, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, will be *expoſed to public ſale*, on Wedneſday, the fourth day of January next, on the premiſes,

THE ſeveral lots or parcels of LAND, in the city of Annapolis, known and diſtinguiſhed in the plot of ſaid city by the numbers 67, 68 and 69, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of that well known ſtand for a tavern, now occupied as ſuch by Mr. William Glover, together with ſeveral frame buildings, in tenantable repair, except ſuch part of lot No. 67, heretofore ſold, and now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mead, and one quarter of an acre ſold to William Hall, and others, on which the new gaol now ſtands. At the ſame time will be ſold, a lot or parcel of ground, number 1861, containing 50 acres of land, lying weſtward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county, ſtate of Maryland. The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, payable in twelve months from the day of ſale, and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and on payment of the whole purchaſe money the truſtee will, by good and ſufficient deeds, convey to the purchaſer, and his heirs, all the right, title, and intereſt, which ſaid Archibald Golder had in the ſaid lots and improvements thereon.

JOHN GOLDER, Truſtee.

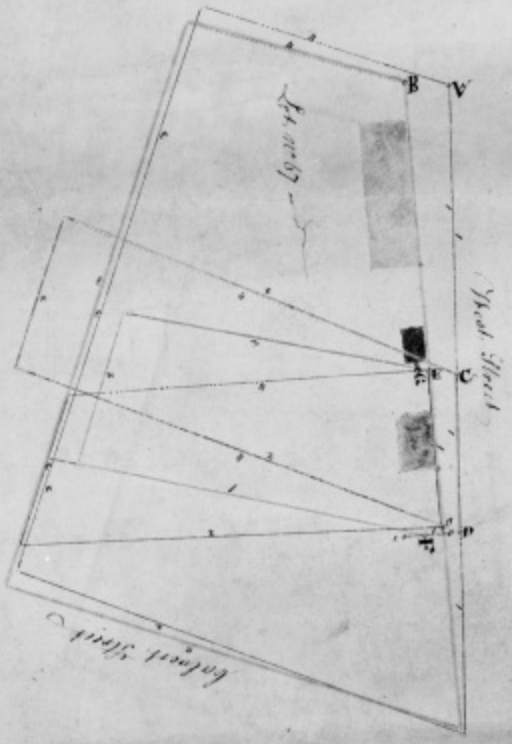
December 9, 1808.

After his death: The Golder family lives on

In 1810, the federal census would list Sarah, now a widow. She would have four enslaved Black people, one while male (aged 26-44), likely her son, one white female aged 16-25, likely her daughter, and one other white female over age 45, with the role of the latter in the household cannot be determined. [24]

Two years later, a drummer in Golder's company, Philip Huston, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, would note that he served in "Captain Golders Company" and note that he entered "the service in Captain Golders company attached to the extra State Regiment. Even with the death of Archibald, the memory of this "man of trust" would live on.

The same year, John Golder would join the Charitable Society of Annapolis, keeping the Golder family strong in the city. However, not everything was going positively. In 1812, there was another court case, this time between John Golder et al. vs. John Hicks over "Ejectment – Lot 67 in Annapolis" one of those owned by Archibald. As the files show, the case, with Golder as the plaintiff and Hicks as the defendant, would be over boundary lines, with notes that the tavern was occupied by James Hunter, while numerous Golder family members who had been suing each other over Archibald's estate would come together and Hicks would be seemingly concerned about his eviction from the property. Ultimately it would be agreed that the land was deeded to John Golder, a piece of land which was surveyed and looked like the following:



Charles Stewart Esqr
&c. &c. &c.

Plotted by a Scale of 20 Feet to an Inch

Courtesy of the Maryland State Archives.

In 1814, Archibald Golder, his son, was said to be born in Baltimore in 1788 "to a wealthy merchant family," and enlisting in the Maryland militia during the war with the British between 1812 and 1815, serving as a defender of Baltimore. [25] The same year, he would dissolve a business co-Partnership." The following year, the Golder family would fight over land yet again as noted in a search of Plat References, Anne Arundel, Index:

Display per page 100

	Date	Plat	Description	Links Location	MSA Citation
Details	1815	Plat 82	Annapolis Lot #67 (on West St.). John, Henrietta Ann, Archibald, Robert, and George Golder versus John Hicks, (proceedings in Anne Arundel County Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-67
Details	1815	Plat 82	Golder, Archibald et al. Versus John Hicks, Lot #67 in Annapolis, (proceedings in Anne Arundel county Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-641
Details	1815	Plat 82	Golder, George et al. Versus John Hicks, Lot #67 in Annapolis, (proceedings in Anne Arundel County Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-642
Details	1815	Plat 82	Golder, Henrietta Ann, et al. Versus John Hicks, Lot #67 in Annapolis, (proceedings in Anne Arundel County Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-643
Details	1815	Plat 82	Golder, John et al. Versus John Hicks, Lot #67 in Annapolis (proceedings in Anne Arundel County Judgment WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-644
Details	1815	Plat 82	Golder, Robert et al. Versus John hicks, Lot #67 in Annapolis (proceedings in Anne Arundel county Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-645
Details	1815	Plat 82	Hicks, John (def.) John Golder et al. (plfs.) Lot #67 in Annapolis (proceedings in A.A. County Judgments WSG#10, folder 144).		S1551-841

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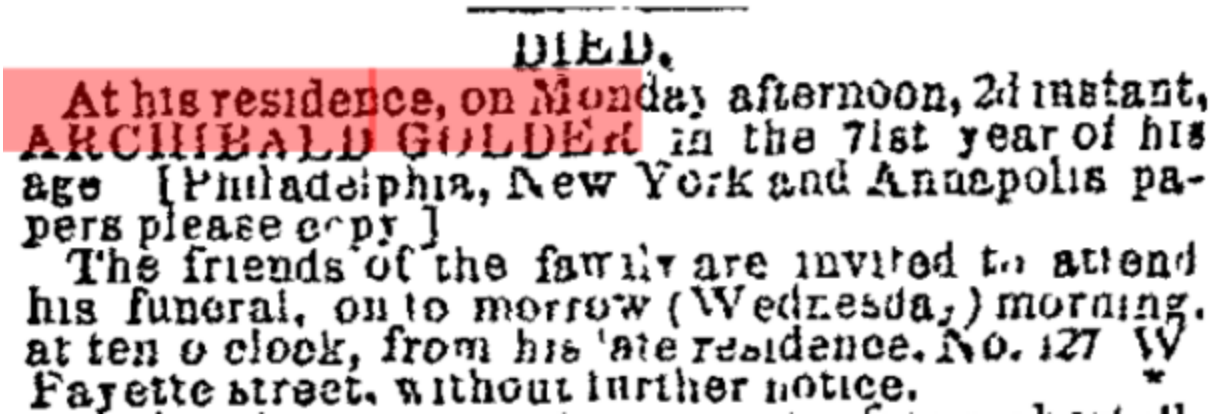
In the 1830s, Sarah would finally request a widow's pension for her husband Archibald, avoiding the family squabbling over his estate. With the pension money beginning in March 1831 and lasting to September 1836, she would be living in Baltimore, described as a "lady of excellent character and of a very advanced age. [26] Within this pension it was noted that Sarah and Archibald had five children, three of which would be living in Baltimore as of 1836, two of which were "residents of Philadelphia" in 1837 and one of which was later a resident of New York. The names of their children were: Archibald, George, Henrietta A, John, and Robert. [27] With this familial connection it is no surprise that the $480 she received each year in pension benefits would be sent to her children after her death on December 18 reportedly from cancer.

The legacy of Archibald

In 1840, there would be a petition to sell Archibald's property in Annapolis, with his son of the same name involved in the case. Five years later, the final touchings of the federal veterans' pension application would be filed. [28]

In 1850, a man named Archibald would be living in Baltimore, age 62, with his occupation as a paperhanger. His sister, Henrietta, age 64, would be living with him, as would his wife Mary, and eight other individuals who are likely the children of this Archibald and Mary: Robert, age 32, paperhanger; Mary L., age 23; Hester A., age 28, William W., age 26, paperhanger who was married; Howard, age 19, clerk; and Sarah L., age 16. [29] He would die five years later, in 1858, seemingly at age 67. However, his death notice in the *Baltimore Sun* that same year would say he was age 71, contradicting previous information:



DIED.

At his residence, on Monday afternoon, 2d instant, ARCHIBALD GOLDER in the 71st year of his age [Philadelphia, New York and Annapolis papers please copy.]

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on to morrow (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 W Fayette street, without further notice.

Source: "DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Aug 03 1858. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017 .

Many years later, in the 20th century, ancestors would send letters to the Federal Government asking for information about Mr. Archibald Golder, showing that his legacy lived on. [30]

A conclusion

While this article is not comprehensive on Archibald, it does paint a fuller picture than may be currently known. While I used numerous resources such as Vol. 529 of the *Archives of Maryland Online* which is an index of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax of Maryland, and this index of Anne Arundel County Land Records, there are others I skipped due to their irrelevance. [31] Some other records such as the specific words of the Chancery Court cases can only be accessed in person. While such resources would enhance this story, this post provides a good starting off point for further research.

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Notes

[1] Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1781-1784, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 48, 54; Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1780-1781, *Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 45, 250.

[2] In July, the Council of Maryland would say something similar to Chevalier D'Anmaurs, writing: "We are honored with your Address of the 14th July and can assure your Excellency we shall always be happy in having it in our Power to contribute to the Assistance of the Army of our illustrious Ally, and demonstrating our inviolable Attachment to his Interest, and have, with the greatest Chearfulness, complied with your Requests, in giving full Powers to Mr Colder [Golder] to provide proper Quarters for the General Officers and the Establishments necessary for the Subsistence of the Troops, and to procure Vessels, Boats and Carriages Drivers and Hands for the Transportation of your Baggage, by Impress, if they cannot be otherwise obtained. Should your Excellency stand in Need of any other Aid on your March, or during your Stay in

the State, it will give us particular Pleasure to render it. M[r] Colder [Golder] will follow your Express in a few Hours."

[3] On August 1782 he would give an "Account of payments for boats" as noted in document within the Maryland State Papers.

[4] Gregory A. Wood, The French Presence in Maryland, 1524-1800 (Gateway Press, 1978), 129.

[5] Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, W.943. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[6] Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, W.943. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest; Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church from Original Sources*, Vol. 1 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993), 438.

[7] Application by William Walker Golder, May 6, 1940, *Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970*. Louisville, Kentucky: National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Microfilm, 508 rolls, Vol. 296. Courtesy of Ancestry.com. Cites page 114 of Henry Wright Newman's *Maryland Revolutionary Records* and Archives of Maryland Vol. XLIII, page 272. The former is confirmed by a search of ancestry.com records, says that they were married in Anne Arundel County, MD, on, yes, page 114. This document also claims she died on Dec. 19, 1836, and says he was born on March 27, 1760 in Annapolis. Beyond this, it says she is buried at a family lot in Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery.

[8] *Index to the journals of the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, as prepared under resolution 50, of 1849, and the Act of 1854*, Vol. 1 (Annapolis: Requa & Wilson, 1856), 88, 397.

[9] *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America, 1786-1870: Derived from Records, Manuscripts, and Rolls Deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State*, Vol. 2 (Washington: Department of State, 1894), 99; *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America, 1786-1870: Derived from Records, Manuscripts, and Rolls Deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State*, Vol. 4 (Washington: Department of State, 1905), 604.

[10] Elihu Samuel Riley, *"The ancient city" : a history of Annapolis, in Maryland, 1649-1887* (Annapolis: Record Printing Office, 1887), 229.

[11] Joshua Dorsey Warfield, *The founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland: A genealogical and biographical review from wills, deeds and church records* (Baltimore: K.D. Publishers, 1905), 475;Hazel Atterbury Spencer, The Boone Family: A Genealogical History of the Descendants of George and Mary Boone who Came to America in 1717; Containing Many

Unpublished Bits of Early Kentucky History (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006 reprint), 61-65; Lyman Copeland Draper, *The Life of Daniel Boone* (ed. Ted Franklin Belue, Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1998), 125, 147, 159, 171.

[12] Archibald Golder and Charles Carroll of Carrollton Esquire, also of Annapolis, Jan. 9, 1795, Anne Arundel County Court, Land Records, Liber NH 7, p. 393, 394, 395 [MSA CE 76-35]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[13] Agreement between Archibald Golder, William Hall III of Anne Arundel County, Charles Wallace, James Brice, John Randall, and James Mackubin of Annapolis, Aug. 26, 1797, Anne Arundel County Court, Land Records, Liber NH 8, p. 638, 639, 640, 641 [MSA CE 76-36]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[14] The excavation of this property would begin in 1991, continue in 2000, and become part of Annapolis's Historic District. Individually, however, this would not have an entry within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties because a building in the 1970s was built on top of the remains of Archibald's 44 West Street tavern.

[15] It would, during the 1830s, have "a large stable designed to accommodate 30 horses was constructed on the rear lot of the tavern."

[16] Second Census of the United States, 1800, Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M32, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 9, Page 60. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and Heritage Quest.

[17] Archibald Golder to Richard Daw, lease of Lot in Annapolis, Oct. 18, 1802, Anne Arundel County Court, Land Records, Liber NH 11, pp. 620, 621 [MSA CE 76-39]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[18] F. Edward Wright, *Maryland Militia, War of 1812* Vol. 3 (Baltimore: Family Line, 1980), 1; "Richard Daw, Wheelwright," *The Maryland Gazette*, Thursday March 5, 1807, No. 3138. Courtesy of the Maryland State Archives. Alternative version of this page; "Richard Daw, Wheelwright," *The Maryland Gazette*, Thursday March 12, 1807, No. 3139. Courtesy of the Maryland State Archives; "Richard Daw, Wheelwright," *The Maryland Gazette*, Thursday March 26, 1807, No. 3141. Courtesy of the Maryland State Archive. He is also noted as living in the city here and here in 1796, within the *Maryland Gazette*.

[19] Edward T. Schultz, *History of Freemasonry in Maryland, of All the Rites Introduced Into Maryland, from the Earliest Times to the Present* Vol. II (Baltimore: J.H. Mediary & Co., 1885), 51.

[20] Reportedly this comes from within "The Significance of Group Manumissions in Post-Revolutionary Rural Maryland" but it cannot be read with the current resources I have at my disposal.

[21] *The diary of William Faris: the daily life of an Annapolis silversmith* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2003), 148, 235, 245.

[22] Edward C. Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 149.

[23] Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, W.943. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[24] Third Census of the United States, 1810, Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M252, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 14, Page 118. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and Heritage Quest.

[25] He would work as a paper hanger after the war and would die in 1858 at the age of 70, buried at Green Mount Cemetery with his second wife, Mary Ann Cameron. Interestingly, he had fallen in a "painful accident" earlier that year but recovered, with the *Sun* calling him one of Baltimore's "most aged and respected citizens" ("LOCAL MATTERS." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 4. Aug 02 1858. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017).

[26] Sarah Golder of Archibald and revolutionary pension, 1831-1836, Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, 1818-1872, National Archives, NARA T718, Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, 1775-1978, Record Group 217, Roll 15. Courtesy of Ancestry.com; Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, W.943. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest. She was also said to be a "most excellent lady, universally respected and beloved."

[27] Archibald, George, and Henrietta A. would be living in Baltimore as of 1836, John and Robert would be living outside the state, later reported they were "residents of Philadelphia" in 1837. By 1845, John Golder would be living in New York. Henrietta would marry a man named Captain Augustus McLaughlin and would die in May 1888 ("DEATHS AND BURIALS." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 6. May 31 1888. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017), as would L. Howard Golder, a son of Archibald's son ("DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Apr 22 1881. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017) and a person named Mary, a daughter of the same Archibald ("DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Apr 01 1871. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Mar 30 1871. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017), along with another named Sarah Louisa ("DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 6. Jul 07 1913. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017) and a son named William ("DIED." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 4. Mar 08 1907. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017).

[28] Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, National Archives, NARA M804, W.943. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[29] Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Baltimore Ward 13, Baltimore, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M432, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll M432_285, Page 341A. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and Heritage Quest. The status of Mary L. Lawrence, age 23; George W. Lawrence, age 26, a physician; and Catherine Weaver, age 24, within the household is not known.

[30] Pension of Sarah and Archibald Golder. In later years, a man named Archibald Golder, an ancestor, would be a history (and economics) teacher within Baltimore City, teaching at Baltimore City College (from 1918 to 1966) with black students and active participant in the Maryland Historical Society and speaker on topics such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact ("From Freedom's Foundations." *Afro-American (1893-1988)*: 8. May 19 1956. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "Rites for Archibald Golder, City College Teacher, Today." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 1. Jul 25 1966. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "School Board Delays Dispute Over Building." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 4. Nov 04 1922. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "To Address Young People." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 8. Mar 15 1930. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "City College Wins Foundation Award." *Afro-American (1893-1988)*: 8. May 19 1956. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "Clubs." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 5. Apr 03 1936. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; ""Friars' Frolic" Presented by City College Students." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 9. Dec 13 1924. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017). There is also another man named Archibald Golder of Baltimore, living in the 1890s, but no further information is known although he could be the related to or same as the history teacher, who graduated from City College in 1914. ("In the Orphans Court of Baltimore City." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Feb 08 1890. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "Legal Notice 2 — no Title." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Jan 25 1890. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 3. Jan 10 1917. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "Orphans Court," *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 15. Jan 04 1922. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017; "Legal Notice 1 — no Title." *The Sun (1837-1991)*: 2. Feb 01 1890. *ProQuest.* Web. 29 May 2017).

[31] These included mentions of an Archibald Golder employed as a collector at St. John's College (related), perhaps his grandfather, mention of a "Mr. Archibald Golder for 'Tallow Tree'," mentions in the Calendar of Maryland State Papers, focus on his father presumably who was seemingly a cabinetmaker, and notes how he is Archibald Golder the III, with two others of the same name before him.